

Anthropometric and glucometabolic changes in an aged mouse model of lipocalin-2 overexpression

Principi E¹, Buschiazzo A², Papait A¹, Castagnola P³, Costa D¹, Scussolini M⁴, Marini C⁵, Sambuceti G², Strollo F⁶ and Tavella S¹

1- Dipartimento di Medicina Sperimentale, Università degli Studi di Genova & Ospedale Policlinico San Martino, Largo Rosanna Benzi 10, 16132 Genova, Italia.

2- Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute, Università degli Studi di Genova & Ospedale Policlinico San Martino, Genova, Italia.

3- RCCS AOU San Martino-IST, Istituto Nazionale per la Ricerca sul Cancro, Genova, Italia.

4- Dipartimento di Matematica, Università degli Studi di Genova, Italia.

5- CNR Istituto di Bioimmagini e Fisiologia Molecolare, Milano, Italia.

6- Dipartimento di Scienze Farmacologiche e Biomolecolari, Università degli Studi di Milano, Italia

Corresponding author:

Sara Tavella PhD

Dipartimento di Medicina Sperimentale
& Terapie Oncologiche Integrate

Università di Genova

& Ospedale Policlinico San Martino

L.go R. Benzi 10

16131 Genova, Italia

phone: +390105558241

fax: +390105558257

email: sara.tavella@unige.it

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ABSTRACT

Background: Lipocalin-2 (LCN2) is widely expressed in the organism with pleiotropic roles.

In particular its over-expression correlates with tissue stress conditions including inflammation, metabolic disorders, chronic diseases and cancer.

Objectives: assess the effects of systemic LCN2 overexpression on adipose tissue and glucose metabolism.

Subjects: Transgenic mouse model with systemic LCN2 overexpression (LCN2-Tg) and age/sex matched wild type control mice.

Methods: Metabolic cages and body mass parameters evaluation; adipose tissue histology and Real-Time PCR analysis; glucose tolerance test; cytofluorimetric, micro-PET and serum analysis.

Results: LCN2-Tg mice were smaller compared to controls but they ate ($P=0.0156$) and drank ($P=0.0057$) more. Aged LCN2-Tg mice displayed a lower body mass index ($P=0.0018$) and a higher amount of visceral adipose tissue. Furthermore, LCN2-Tg mice with body weight ≥ 20 g, showed adipocytes with a higher cell area ($P<0.0001$). LCN2-Tg also showed an altered expression of genes involved in adipocyte differentiation, obese phenotype and inflammation. In particular, mRNA levels of adipocyte-derived PPAR γ ($P<0.0001$), SRBF1 ($P<0.0001$), FBP4 ($P=0.056$), TNF α ($P=0.0391$), IL6 ($P=0.0198$) and leptin ($P=0.0003$) were all increased. Furthermore, glucose tolerance test in LCN2-Tg mice showed a delay in glucose tissue uptake from blood to tissues (30 minutes $P=0.032$, 60 minutes, $P=0.0171$) and micro-PET analysis demonstrated reduced whole body glucose consumption along with a decreased MRGlu (metabolic rate of glucose) in both muscle and brown adipose tissue ($P=0.0247$). Nevertheless, an almost nine-fold acceleration of hexokinase activity was observed in LCN2-Tg mice liver compared to the controls ($P=0.0027$). Moreover, AST and ALT ($P=0.0421$; $P=0.0403$) were increased confirming a liver involvement.

Conclusions: We show that LCN2 profoundly impacts adipose tissue size and function and glucose metabolism indicating that LCN2 should be considered as a risk factor for metabolic disorders leading to obesity

INTRODUCTION

Lipocalin-2 belongs to a superfamily of more than 20 proteins identified originally in human neutrophil granules ¹. Lipocalins bind a wide array of small hydrophobic ligands, which include bacterial siderophores. LCN2 is involved in innate immunity and regulates several cellular processes ². It is expressed in several tissues and overexpressed during tissue stress conditions like postpartum uterus involution ^{3,4}. Within the skeleton, LCN2 is expressed by chondrocytes in the hypertrophic cartilage of the growth plate of long bones, that undergo endochondral ossification ⁵, and by differentiating osteoblasts along with its receptor ⁶.

LCN2 is widely overexpressed under pathological conditions such as liver and lung inflammation ^{4,7} where macrophages and cells of the immune response produce a large amount of this protein, which correlates with cirrhosis-dependent liver failure ^{8,9}. Moreover, LCN2 overexpression in the organism actively participates to several disorders and diseases. In bone LCN2 can unbalance, when overexpressed in mice, the finely tuned bone turnover and modify the bone marrow environment ¹⁰. In chronic kidney disease, LCN2 overexpression seems to play an active role in causing the renal phenotype ¹¹. In ovarian ¹² pancreatic ¹³ and breast cancers ¹⁴ LCN2 is an important pro-survival protein.

Among the pathological conditions in humans, obesity has increased at an alarming rate in the last twenty years, thus becoming a major health and economic issue for industrialized countries, mainly due to its high number of complicating diseases ¹⁵. For this reason, clinical interest on adipose tissue has been rapidly developing and, thanks to recent studies, this tissue is no longer believed to have uniquely a lipid-storage capability but it is recognized as a diffused endocrine organ meant at producing hormones and cytokines ¹⁶. The latter, when found within adipocytes, are also termed adipokines and play a dramatic role in the modulation of the adipose tissue response, linking obesity to inflammation. An inflammatory state is associated with the current pandemic of obesity and it is an important pathogenetic factor that contributes to the increased prevalence of the so-called metabolic syndrome ^{17,18}. Nowadays it is a common opinion that LCN2 is endowed with pro-inflammatory and metabolism-disrupting properties ¹⁹. Furthermore, recent studies suggest that this protein is an independent risk factor for both inflammation and insulin resistance before diabetes onset. Overall, LCN2 is recognized as one of the adipokines playing a role in obesity and metabolic syndrome ²⁰.

Although recent studies reported a correlation between serum LCN2 concentration, glucose metabolism alterations and inflammatory markers ¹⁸ the underlying mechanisms remain largely undefined. In particular, ablation of LCN2 expression has been found to only marginally improve obesity-associated glucose intolerance without affecting either age- or obesity-mediated insulin

resistance²⁰. Moreover, a recent report suggested that bone-derived LCN2 regulates metabolism by suppressing appetite through MC4R in the hypothalamus, thus assigning a leading role to LCN2 in bone endocrine function²¹.

In this scenario a better knowledge about LCN2 effects at the organism level is crucial for our understanding of the pathogenesis of metabolic disorders and possibly to open up new paths for therapeutic approaches.

In the present study, we took advantage of a transgenic mouse model over-expressing LCN2 under the control of the mouse pro $\alpha 1$ type I collagen promoter, which was previously generated in our laboratory²². In this mouse model LCN2 is overexpressed by osteoblasts and released in the serum and therefore this model is suitable to study LCN2 pleiotropic role in the body.

In 18 month old LCN2-Tg mice we observed an increased expression of some relevant genes linked to obesity such as leptin, FBP4, TNF α and IL-6 along with an altered glucose tolerance. Moreover, LCN2 overexpression promoted glucose metabolism changes and was associated to a large increase in adipose tissue volume, body mass, food and water intake. These data point to LCN2 altered expression as a promoting factor for the development of metabolic disorders in ageing.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Animal maintenance and generation of LCN2-Tg Mice

Procedures involving the animals and their care were all performed according to the institutional guidelines, in compliance with national and international laws and guidelines for the use of animals in biomedical research. Mice were bred and maintained at the Institution's animal facility (IRCCS AOU - San Martino - IST, Genova, Italia). LCN2-Tg mice were generated as previously described²². Briefly, the full-length cDNA coding for mouse LCN2 was cloned between the mouse pro $\alpha 1$ collagen I promoter²³ and the Bovine growth hormone polyadenylation (bpA) plasmid sites. Pronuclei of FVB mice (Charles River) fertilized eggs were injected with this recombinant construct and then implanted in pseudo-pregnant foster mothers. Transgenic mice were identified by PCR analysis of tail genomic DNA with LCN2 cDNA and bpA specific primers.

All analyses were performed on 18 month old mice.

Metabolic analysis

Food and water consumption were measured in 10 control Wt and 11 LCN2-Tg mice that were weighed and housed for 24 hours in metabolic cages. For both groups, body surface area was derived from the DuBois equation:

$$\text{Body surface (m}^2\text{)} = 0.007184 \times \text{weight (Kg}^{0.425}\text{)} \times \text{height (cm}^{0.725}\text{)}$$

Thereafter, body mass index (BMI) was calculated as the ratio between body weight and surface area (g/m²).²⁴

Histology

For standard histology, visceral fat was removed, weighed, and fixed immediately in 4% buffered formaldehyde (Sigma Aldrich). After dehydration in a progressive series of ethanol, fat samples were clarified in xylene and paraffin embedded. Five µm sections were obtained and stained with Haematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) for histological examination. At least 10 slides for each sample were scored for fat histology and at least 5 tissue sections were analysed for each animal. Images were acquired by an Axiovert 200M (Zeiss, Germany). Adipocytes were counted in fat sections from Wt and LCN2-Tg mice and surface area was measured using an image analysis software (ImageJ, NIH USA). Each count represents the mean value of 5 different blinded fields.

Adipose macrophage immune profiling

After 8 hours of starvation mice were sacrificed and visceral fat was dissected, minced into fine pieces (2–6 mm³) and digested in a buffer isolation solution (PBS w/o Ca²⁺ Mg²⁺, 1.5% FBS, Collagenase I 1mg/ml). The homogenized suspensions were maintained in water bath at 37°C with intermittent shaking for 1.5 hours, then passed through a 7 µm mesh. The cells suspension with the was centrifuged at 400g for 10 minutes at 25°C and then washed in RPMI1640. The following antibodies were used to discriminate two different subsets of macrophages (MΦ): CD45 APC, F4/80 PeCy7, CD86 FITC for the M1 inflammatory MΦ, and the CD206 FITC for the M2 anti-inflammatory MΦ. Due to the overlap of the specific MΦ subset markers (CD86 and CD206), after accurate suspension, each sample was equally divided in two separate tubes. Incubations were performed at saturating antibody concentrations for 30 min at 4°C. For each sample 10⁵ cells were

run on a FACS CyAN ADP flow cytometer (Beckman-Coulter, Brea, California). Results were analysed with the Summit software (Beckman-Coulter).

Real time PCR analysis

Small visceral adipose tissue samples from 12 LCN2-Tg and 8 Wt 18 months old mice were isolated and homogenized in Qiazol reagent (Qiagen). Subsequently, samples were extracted by Rneasy plus mini kit (Qiagen), quantified by optical density (OD) measurement, and checked for quality. cDNA synthesis was performed using Omniscript Reverse Transcription Kit (Qiagen). Real time PCR reaction was performed using specific primers for each gene (Table 1) and Platinum SYBR green qPCR SuperMix-UDGwith ROX kit (Invitrogen). Detection was performed using the 7500 fast real time PCR system (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Relative expression values with standard errors were obtained using the Thermo Fisher Scientific software and normalized to the expression of the housekeeping gene *Hprt*. Each sample was run in triplicate.

Glucose tolerance test

After a short fasting time (5-6 hours) 8 Wt and 9 LCN2-Tg mice were intraperitoneally injected with a glucose solution (1,5 mg/g). Glucose concentrations were measured before the glucose administration and monitored every 10 to 30 minutes for 30 minutes to 2 hours after the injection²⁵.

micro-PET analysis

In vivo imaging was performed according to a protocol validated in our lab^{26 27 28}. Daily quality controls always documented a radiochemical $\geq 98\%$ purity of in house produced 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG).

Before PET scan, 7 Wt and 8 LCN-Tg mice were kept under fasting conditions with free access to water for 6 hours. Mice were weighted and anesthesia was induced by intra-peritoneal administration of ketamine (100mg/kg) and xylazine (10 mg/kg) (Imalgere 1000, Bio98 Srl, Milan, Italy, respectively). Serum glucose level was tested and animals were positioned on the bed of a dedicated micro-PET system, (Albira, Bruker, Billerica, MA, USA), the double-ring configuration of which permitted to cover the whole animal body in a single bed position. A dose of 3-4 MBq of FDG was then injected through a tail vein, soon after start of a list mode acquisition lasting 50 minutes.

The whole dataset was thus binned using the following framing rate: 10 x15 s, 5 x30 s, 2 x150 s, 6x300 s, 1 x600 s. PET data were reconstructed using a maximal likelihood expectation

maximization method (MLEM). An experienced observer, kept unaware of the experimental type of the analyzed model, identified a volume of interest (VOI) in the left ventricle. Then, the computer was asked to plot the time-concentration curve within this VOI throughout the whole acquisition to define arterial tracer input function. Whole body FDG clearance (in ml x min⁻¹) was calculated, using the conventional stochastic approach, as the ratio between injected dose and integral of input function from 0 to infinity, fitting the last 20 minutes with a mono-exponential function ²⁹. This value was thus multiplied by serum glucose level to measure whole body glucose consumption and then normalized based on body weight and thus expressed as $\mu\text{M} \times \text{min}^{-1} \times 100\text{g}^{-1}$. All dynamic scans were processed according to the Gjedde-Patlak ³⁰ graphical approach to compartmental analysis by using the routine of a dedicated software (PMOD, Zurich, Switzerland). Briefly, the software utilizes the input function and transforms the original tissue activity measurements by fitting the data in each voxel with the slope of the regression line defined by the model. In all cases, the lumped constant value was set at 1. Further VOIs were drawn on the obtained parametric maps to estimate metabolic rate of glucose (MRGlu) in brown adipose tissue (BAT) and in hind limb skeletal muscles (SM).

Hepatic FDG kinetics was assessed according to a method previously validated in our lab ²⁹. Briefly, the algorithm utilizes time-concentration curve in the gut to derive portal vein input function and provides a description of parameters quantifying phosphorylation rate (kmf) and dephosphorylation rate (kfm) of FDG within hepatocytes.

Serum Analysis

All animals were sacrificed after a 6 hours of fasting to allow cardiac blood samples collection. Samples were centrifuged for 60 minutes at 7,500×g and then stored at -80°C. In addition to glucose, urea, creatinine, triglycerides, total bilirubin, bile acids, AST, ALT were also assayed in plasma (all Mindray reagents) using a clinical-standard automatic chemistry analyser (BS-380 Mindray).

Statistical analysis

All experiments were performed using at least 7 Wt and 7 LCN2-Tg 18 month old mice. Data were expressed as mean ± SEM and analyzed using GraphPad Prism software (GraphPad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA). Statistical analysis was performed by a two-tailed t-test.

RESULTS

LCN2-Tg mice weight and metabolism

To investigate the role of LCN2 in the control of body mass, fat accumulation in the adipose tissue and food and water intake, we used a transgenic mouse model that overexpresses LCN2 in the serum²². As previously reported⁶, we found that 18 month old LCN2-Tg displayed a smaller body size and weight compared to Wt controls (Fig 1A). Similarly, the body mass index (BMI) of 18 month old mice was lower for LCN2-Tg compared to Wt ($P= 0.0018$) (Fig. 1B). Furthermore, LCN2-Tg mice showed a higher amount of fat per body weight (Fig 1C, D). To assess the levels of the LCN2 mRNA in the adipose tissue, we performed a real-time PCR analysis. This analysis showed that the LCN2 mRNA was expressed at much higher levels in the adipose tissue of LCN2-Tg mice compared to Wt ($P<0.001$) (Fig 1E). Despite their lower body mass and size, LCN2-Tg showed a higher food ($P= 0.0156$) and water ($P= 0.0057$) intake (Fig.1F).

Physiology and inflammatory status of LCN2-Tg mice visceral adipose tissue

To better characterize the increased visceral adipose tissue, we investigated this issue at a histological and molecular level (Fig. 2). Necroscopy on mice confirmed a higher amount of visceral adipose tissue in LCN2-Tg (Fig. 2A) and related H&E staining showed no major leucocytes infiltration. However, this analysis revealed in the adipose tissue of LCN2-Tg with a body weight higher than 20g, a lower total number of adipocyte compared to Wt controls ($P= 0.0001$) (Fig. 2B). Furthermore, LCN2-Tg adipocytes showed a higher degree of hypertrophy because we detected a larger mean cellular area ($P< 0.0001$) (Fig. 2C)

From these results we hypothesized an aberrant expression of genes involved in adipocyte differentiation, inflammation and body weight. Therefore, we performed a real-time PCR analysis on adipose tissue in randomly selected Wt and LCN2-Tg mice.

In particular, we evaluated mRNA levels for PPAR γ and SRBF1, two relevant proteins expressed during adipocyte differentiation³¹ and the mRNA levels for the FBP4 (fatty acid binding protein) and Leptin, which are involved in both obesity and metabolic syndrome³². Fig. 2D and Fig. 2E show that these mRNAs were all up-regulated ($P<0.001$; $P<0.001$; $P= 0.0056$; $P= 0.0003$) in LCN2-Tg adipose tissue compared to Wt.

Since obesity often correlates with increased circulating inflammatory adipokines we studied by real-time PCR analysis the expression of the pro-inflammatory cytokine e.g. TNF α and IL-6 mRNAs in the adipose tissue of randomly selected mice. This analysis revealed a significantly increased expression of both TNF α ($P= 0.0391$) and IL-6 transcripts ($P= 0.0198$) in LCN2-Tg mice (Fig. 2E) compared to controls.

Fat resident macrophages are major players in the modulation of the inflammatory microenvironment within the adipose tissue³³. To assess whether higher levels of LCN2 affects the presence of these cells in the adipose tissue, we measured by FACS analysis the percentage of inflammatory M1 and anti-inflammatory M2 macrophages, identified by the expression of CD86 and CD206, respectively. This analysis showed similar percentage of fat resident M1 and M2 macrophages in LCN2-Tg and Wt mice (Fig. 2F)

Glucose homeostasis in LCN2-Tg mice

Given the alterations found in the LCN2-Tg mice adipose tissue, we hypothesized the presence of alterations in glucose homeostasis in these mice. Therefore we performed a glucose tolerance test (GTT), which showed no differences between the Wt and LCN2-Tg mice in term of starting and final values of glucose concentration (Fig. 3). However, a relative delay in glucose downward slope occurred in LCN2-Tg mice, with significantly higher glucose levels attained at 30 min ($P=0.032$) and 60 min ($P=0.0171$) after intraperitoneal injection.

Micro-PET

The glucose tolerance test suggested a possible slower glucose transfer from blood to tissues in LCN2-Tg compared to Wt mice. To test this hypothesis, we performed in vivo total body micro-PET analysis. LCN2-Tg mice started with lower glucose serum levels ($P=0.0499$) (Fig. 4A). During micro-PET analysis their glucose disposal was reduced with respect to Wt (Fig. 4B, C). Similarly, transgenic mice attained lower MRGlu values both in muscle (Fig. 4D), and in brown adipose tissue ($P=0.0247$) (Fig. 4E). Altogether, these data suggest that LCN2 overexpression significantly impaired tissue glucose utilization. This behaviour was not confirmed by fasting serum glucose level that, in fact, was lower in LCN2-Tg than in Wt. The mismatch between lower sugar utilization and reduced glucose availability was explained by the effect of LCN2 overexpression on liver metabolism which, under fasting conditions, showed an almost nine-fold acceleration of hexokinase activity with respect to Wt mice as documented by k_{mf} ($P=0.0027$) (Fig. 4F). Under this condition, LCN2-Tg liver buffer effect on serum glucose was relatively hampered by a less prominent glucose G6P-phosphatase dependent dephosphorylation process, which, however, did not reach statistical significance (Fig. 4G).

Serum analysis

Glucose homeostasis alteration and visceral adipose tissue accumulation is closely associated to

obesity³². This disease is characterized by dyslipidemia and a low inflammatory state that in humans is often associated with other serum parameter alterations. In our LCN2-Tg mice however total cholesterol was significantly lower ($P=0.0193$) (Fig. 5A), while triglyceride levels tended to be lower in comparison to Wt, without reaching statistical significance (Fig. 5A). We could not find any relevant differences in serum of creatinine (Fig. 5B), bile acids (Fig. 5C), or in total bilirubin levels between the two mice groups (Fig. 5D). By contrast, in LCN2-Tg mice we found increased serum urea ($P=0.0025$) (Fig. 5E), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels ($P=0.0421$) (Fig. 5F).

DISCUSSION

Lipocalin-2 is expressed in several tissues and its overexpression is linked to several pathological outcomes. However, the exact molecular mechanisms at the basis of the LCN2 effects in different tissue and organs are not clear yet. LCN2-Tg mice, which was generated in our laboratory, overexpressed LCN2 within blood and tissues⁶, making this mouse model a good tool to investigate the effects of the up-regulation of LCN2 expression in the whole organism. Previous works from our group assessed the effects of persistent LCN2 overexpression on bone physiology at first^{6 34}. In particular we reported bone loss and bone marrow modifications, including hematopoietic changes. Here we show that, in aged mice, persistent LCN2 overexpression interferes with body weight and glucose metabolism.

In particular, LCN2-Tg mice displayed higher amount of visceral adipose tissue and those mice heavier than 20g presented bigger adipocytes than controls. This phenotype is accompanied by an increase of the BMI. However, further studies are needed to understand the higher variability in body weight and BMI displayed by LCN2-Tg compared to age-matched Wt mice. Several evidences show that obesity is characterized by enlarged adipose tissue with increased production of both LCN2 and other pro-inflammatory adipokines, including TNF α , IL-6, MCP-1, and Resistin³⁵ which are strongly linked to metabolic abnormalities³². Our gene expression analysis, performed on adipose tissue of randomly selected LCN2-Tg mice, showed that besides the expected overexpression of LCN2 mRNA, the transcripts for two pro-inflammatory adipokines, TNF α and IL-6 are up-regulated in these mice compared to Wt.

These data show that the adipose tissue in LCN2-Tg mice developed an inflammatory obese-like phenotype. However, as we could not detect by histology and FACS analyses neither a relevant infiltration by immune cells or changes in the ratio between M2 pro-inflammatory and M1 anti-

inflammatory macrophages, we hypothesize that LCN2 exerts its pro-inflammatory effects mainly through adipocytes. Expression analysis also revealed that, PPAR γ , SRBF1, leptin and FBP4 mRNAs were all up-regulated in LCN2-Tg adipose tissue. Leptin is a hormone, which contributes to energy balance regulation by inhibiting hunger³⁶ through its hypothalamic arcuate nucleus receptors³⁷. In obesity, a decreased sensitivity to leptin occurs³⁸ along with a positive correlation between obesity and high systemic leptin levels³⁹. Our data, in view of these reports, strongly suggests the existence of leptin resistance in Lcn2-Tg mice. In LCN2-Tg mice, indeed, both food and water intake are higher compared to Wt mice, despite a smaller body size was observed in the former. Furthermore, the increase in PPAR γ , and SRBF1 mRNAs strongly suggest a high metabolic activity of fat tissue in LCN2-Tg as these genes are very active during adipocyte differentiation and up-regulated in cardiovascular and metabolic abnormalities^{40 41 42}.

Obesity has effects on glucose tolerance, which is often decreased in this condition. A slightly improved glucose tolerance was found in high-fat diet fed mice with LCN2 deficiency without any differences in insulin sensitivity²⁰. A different study suggested that, compared to Wt mice, LCN2 deficient animals had deleterious diet effects, including dyslipidaemia, fatty liver disease, insulin resistance and lower mitochondrial oxidative capacity⁴³. In our mice overexpressing LCN2, the GTT curve showed that LCN2-Tg mice took longer to transfer glucose from blood to tissues compared to Wt. Our micro-PET data revealed an unexpected near-nine-fold acceleration of hexokinase activity in LCN2-Tg with respect to Wt mice as documented by K_{mf}. It is well known that liver plays a crucial role in glucose systemic level changes²⁰. Therefore, micro-PET data together with the observed alterations in circulating liver function markers warrant further investigations upon hepatic involvement in LCN2-Tg mice. Interestingly, a previous study reported that LCN2 is a major factor leading to metabolic liver alterations⁴². Moreover, before micro-PET analysis glucose levels were tested in LCN2-Tg mice: this revealed that in this case the starting point was different in Wt compared to LCN2-Tg who displayed slightly lower glucose concentrations. However, under vivarium conditions, glucose levels did not significantly differ between LCN2-Tg and Wt groups. Such discrepancy might be explained by the stress typically faced by the animals during transportation and before undergoing micro-PET. Should this be the case, however, LCN2-Tg mice could be thought to react to stress differently from Wt mice.

It should also be taken into account that the metabolic alteration observed in LCN2-Tg may also due in part to the skeleton, which is an endocrine organ *per se* and that osteoblasts contribute to energy metabolism through the expression of their own endocrine signals, including osteocalcin, a peptide involved in insulin secretion/sensitivity and energy expenditure regulation⁴⁴. In particular,

we previously observed in LCN2-Tg mice bone a decreased amounts of osteocalcin-related mRNA and this could contribute to the observed changes in glucose metabolism ⁶.

In conclusion, here we show that LCN2 profoundly impacts adipose tissue size and function and glucose metabolism indicating that LCN2 should be considered as a risk factor for metabolic disorders leading to obesity.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Mice weight and metabolism. In all the experiments, $N \geq 6$ Wt and LCN2-Tg (Tg) 18 month old mice were analysed, unless otherwise specified.

(A) Analysis of the weight variance in relationship to the length of the animals. (B) Analysis and histogram of the average of the body mass index (BMI). (C) Analysis of the variance of the weight of the visceral fat in relationship to the total weight of the animals ($n=3$). (D) Representative pictures that show the interspersed variability in the amount of visceral fat between Tg mice in relationship to the one observed in Wt mice. (E) Adipose tissue real-time PCR for LCN2 mRNA expression. (F) Metabolic cages analysis for food and water intake.

Results are means \pm SEM. Data were analysed with student t-test. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Figure 2. Physiology and inflammatory status of the visceral adipose tissue.

In all the experiments, $N \geq 6$ Wt and LCN2-Tg (Tg) 18 month old mice were analysed, unless otherwise specified. (A) Top panels shows representative pictures of visceral adipose tissue in Wt and Tg mice with body weight $<20\text{g}$ (Tg1) and $>20\text{g}$ (Tg2); bottom panels show correspondent representative pictures of Hematoxilin Eosin (H&E) staining of the visceral adipose tissue. (B) Adipocytes number per area in H&E of Wt and Tg mice $<20\text{g}$ and $>20\text{g}$ of weight. (C) Adipocyte area expressed in μm^2 of LCN2-Tg mice with body weight $<20\text{g}$ and $>20\text{g}$. (D) Adipose tissue real-time PCR analysis for PPAR γ and SRBF1. Y-axis represents the mRNA fold increases of each gene versus Wt. (E) Adipose tissue Real-time PCR analysis for FBP4, Leptin, TNF α and IL-6. Y-axis represents the mRNA fold increases of each gene versus Wt. (F) FACS analyses for fat resident macrophages (M Φ) subpopulations percentage.

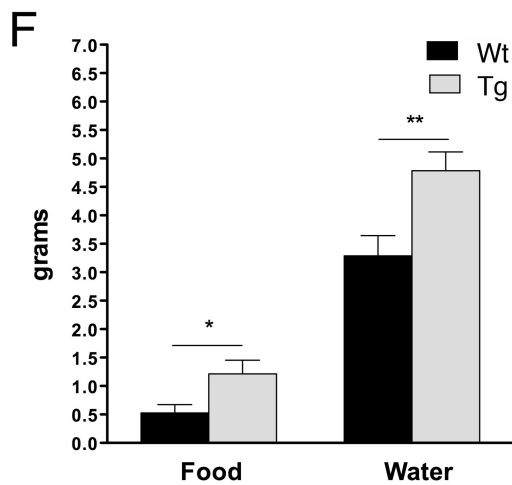
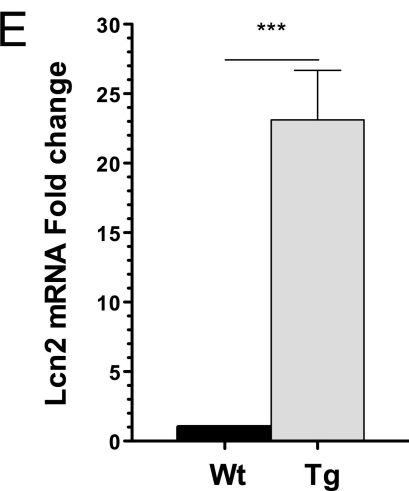
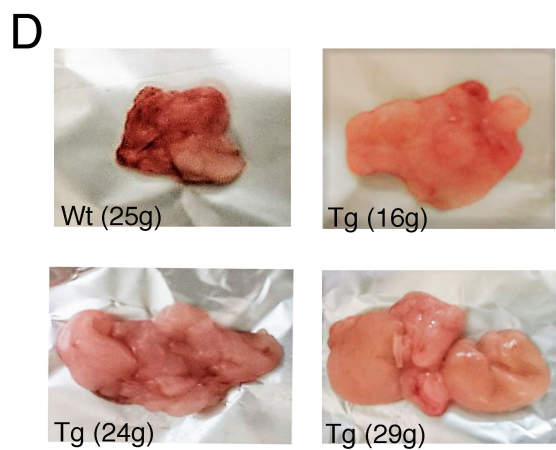
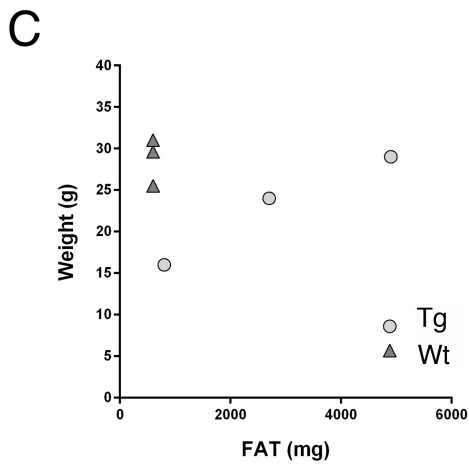
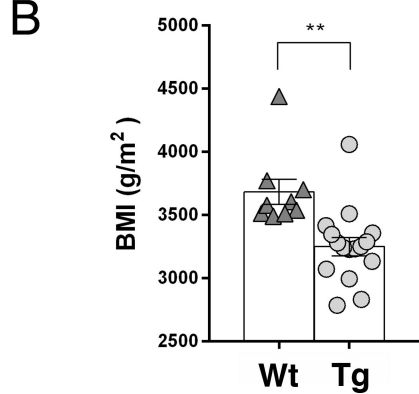
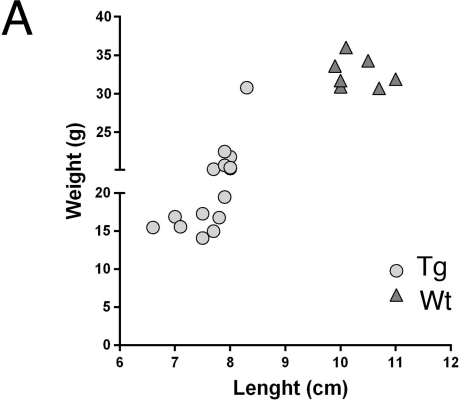
Results are means \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$.

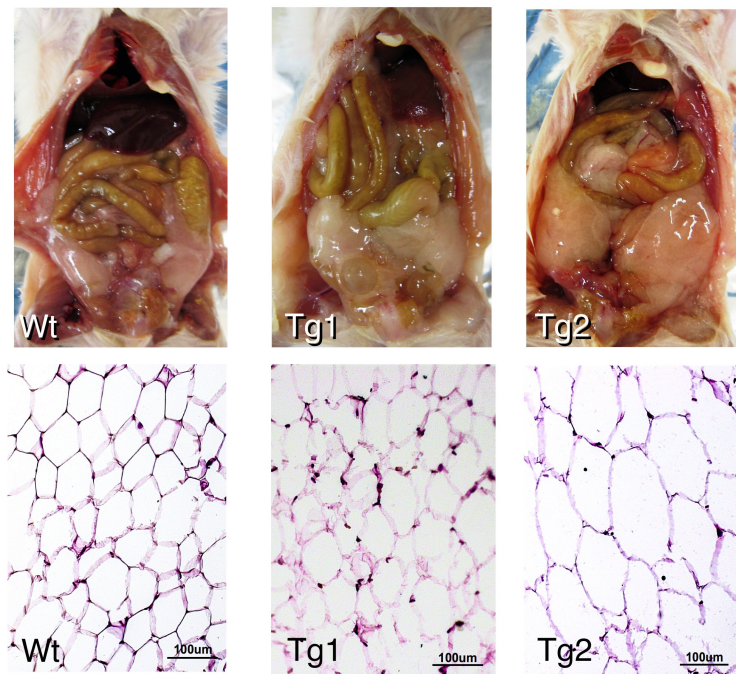
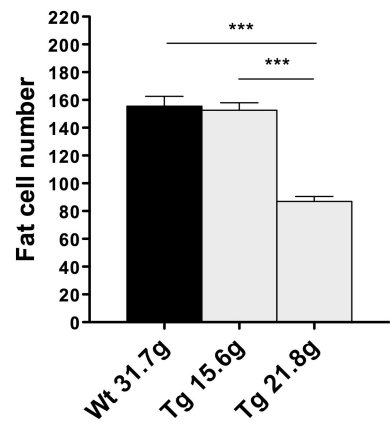
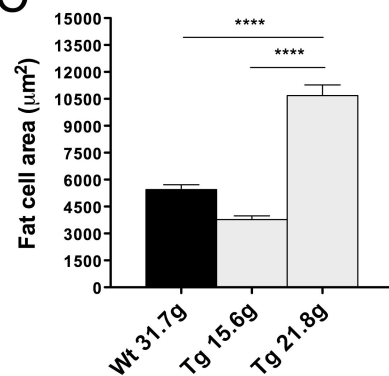
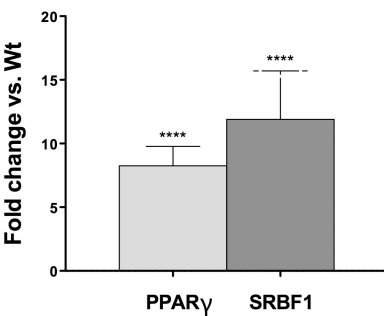
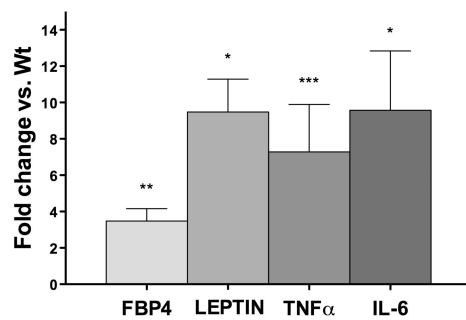
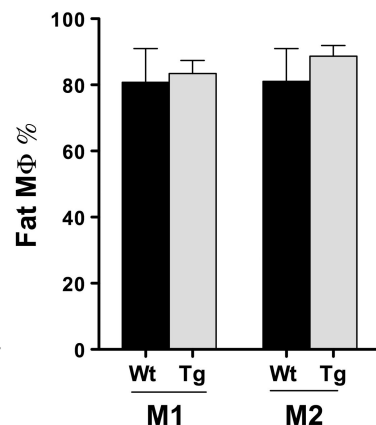
Figure 3: Glucose tolerance test (GTT).

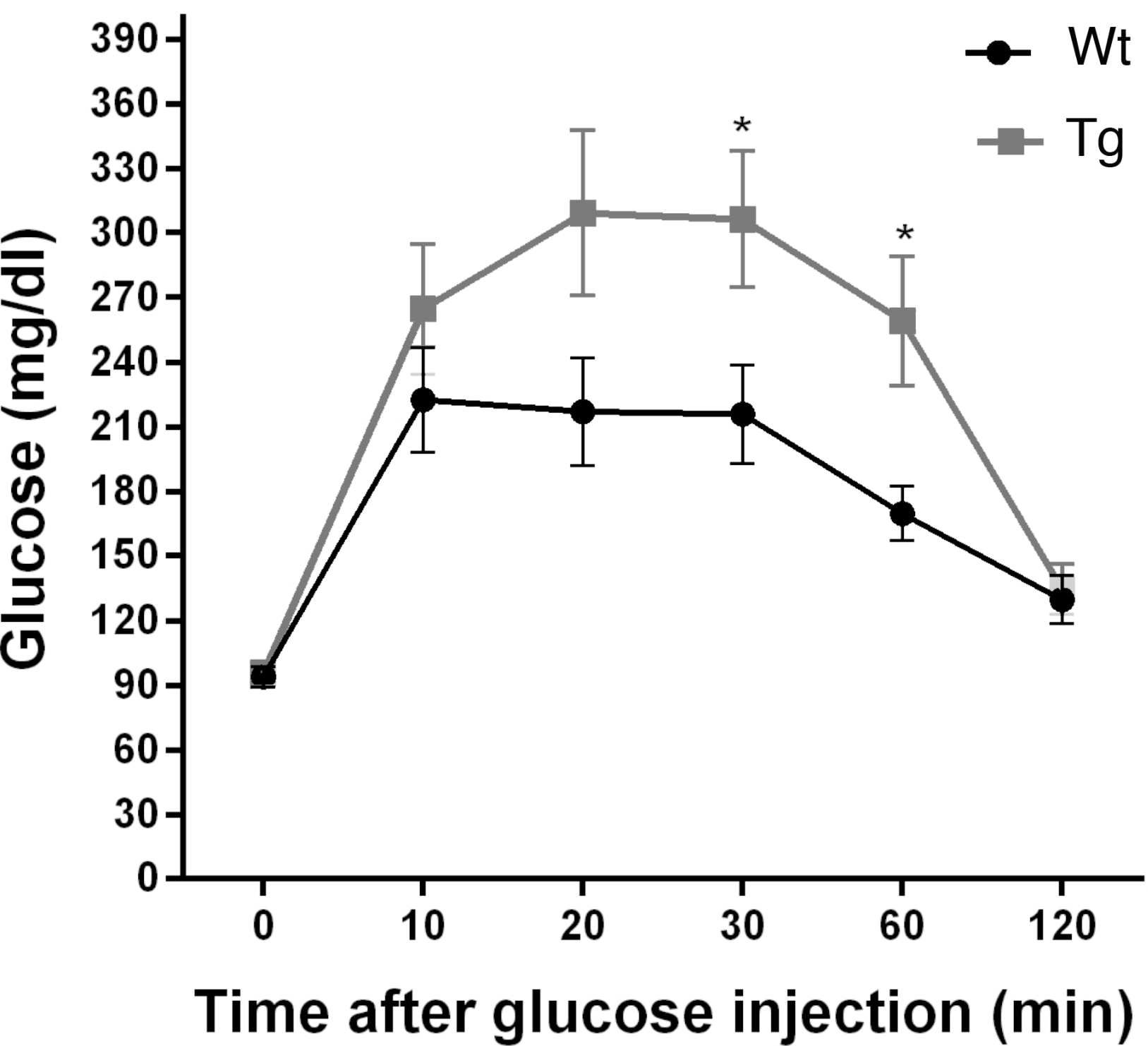
N \geq 6 Wt and LCN2-Tg (Tg) 18 month old mice were starved for 8 hours and challenged with glucose (1,5 mg/g) by intraperitoneal injection. Glucose concentrations were monitored at Time 0 and at different time points after the glucose intraperitoneal injection. Results are means \pm SEM. *p< 0.05.

Figure 4: Micro-PET analysis. N \geq 6 Wt and LCN2-Tg (Tg) 18 month old mice were studied twice in random sequence. (A) Blood glucose concentrations before micro-PET analysis. (B) FDG detection by radiographic image in whole body. Arrows indicate brown fat FDG disposal in Wt and Tg mice. Fat glucose metabolic rate (MRGlu) in Whole body (C), muscle (D), and brown adipose tissue (E). Phosphorilation (kmf) (F) and dephosphorilation (G) rate (kfm) of FDG in hepatocytes. Results are means \pm SEM. *p< 0.05.

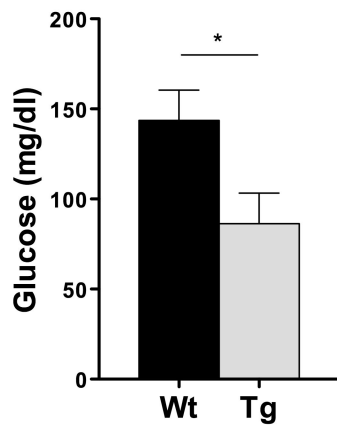
Figure 5: Serum analysis. N \geq 6 Wt and LCN2-Tg (Tg) 18 month old mice were sacrificed and cardiac blood samples collected. Histograms of the amount of circulating: total cholesterol and triglycerides (A), creatinine (B), biliary acids (C), total bilirubin (D), urea (E) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels (F). Results are mean \pm SEM. *p< 0.05.



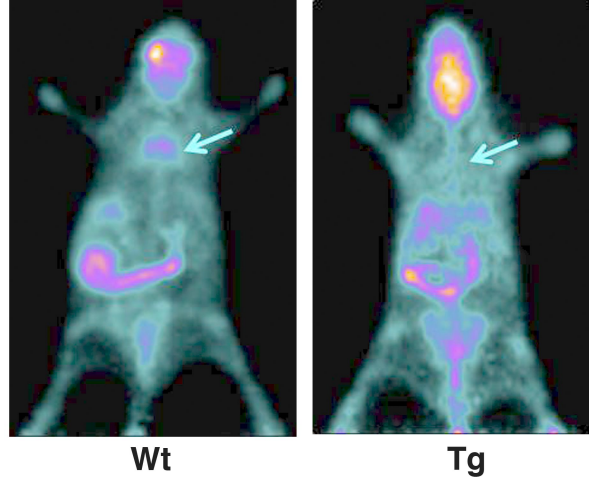
A**B****C****D****E****F**



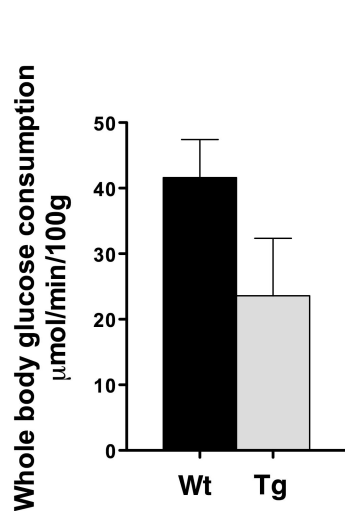
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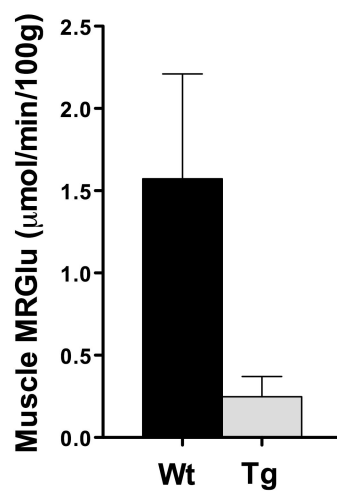
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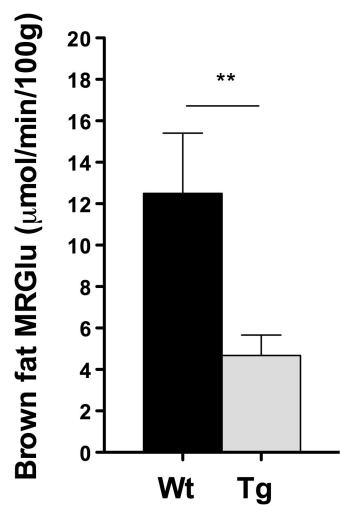
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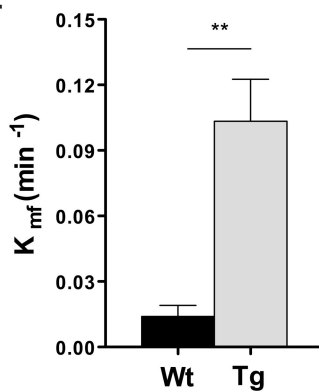
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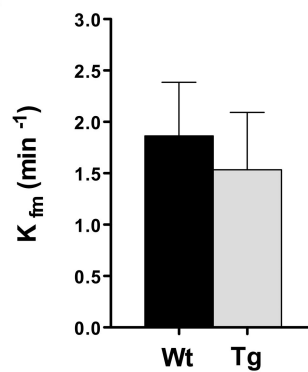
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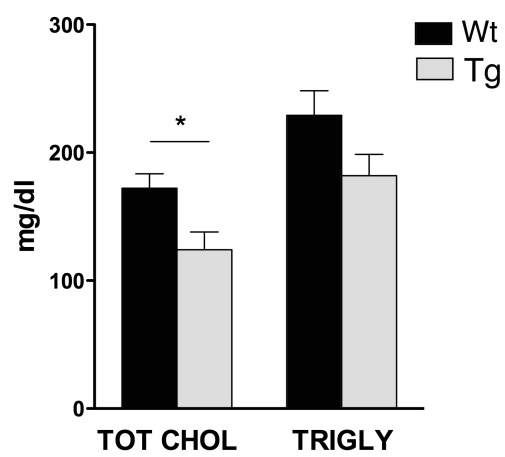
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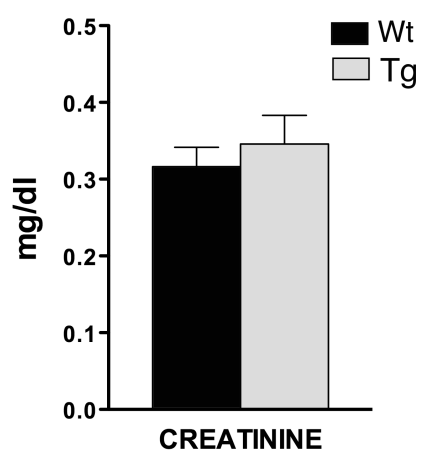
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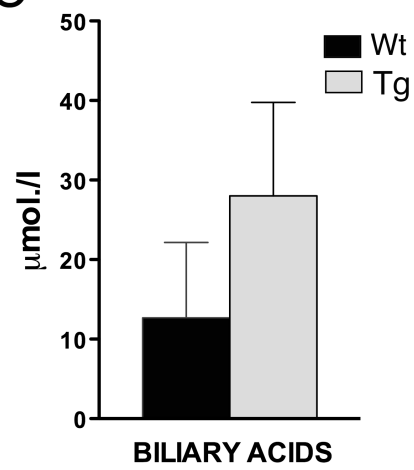
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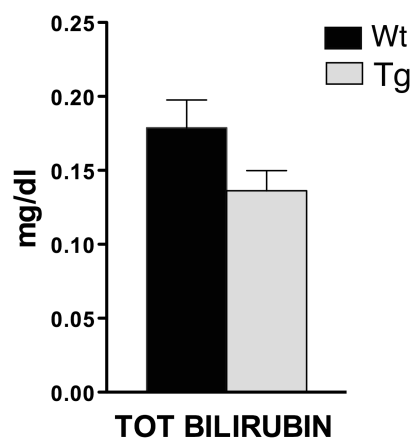
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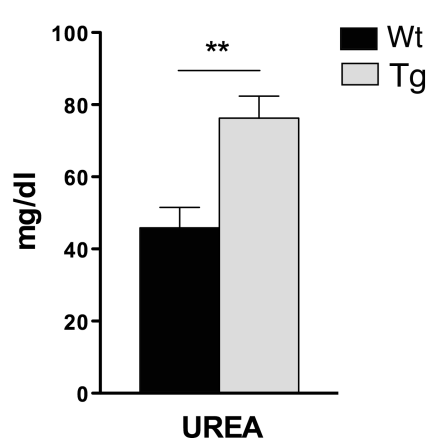
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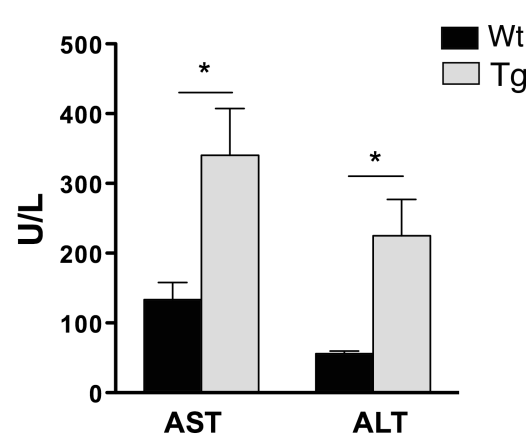
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E



F



GENE	PRIMER SEQUENCES
Interleukin 6 (IL-6)	5'-GTCCGGAGAGGAGACTTCAC-3' Forward 5'-CTGCAAGTGCATCATCGTTGT-3 Reverse
Fat acid binding protein (FBP4)	5'- TGAGCTGAAGTCGCTTCCTG-3' Forward 5'- TCTGAGAGCATCAAAGGAGCC- Reverse
Leptin	5'- CATTTCACACACGTCGGTATCC Forward 5'- CACATTTTGGGAAGGCAGGC-3' Reverse
Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF α)	5'-TGTCCCTTTCACTCACTGGC-3' Forward 5'-CATCTTTTGGGGGAGTGCCT-3' Reverse
Peroxisome proliferator-activatedreceptor gamma (PPAR γ)	5'-TTGAGTTTGCTGTGAAGTTCAA' Forward 5'-CAGCAGGTTGTCTTGGATGT-3' Reverse
Adipocyte determination and differentiation factor 1 (SRBF1)	5'-ATGTGTGCAGGTGACAGTCC-3' Forward 5'-TAGGCACTTGGTACACGCTG-3' Reverse
Lipocalin2 (LCN2)	5'-ACCACGGACTACAACCAGTTCG Forward 5'-GGAGGGGCAAACAACAGATGG- Reverse